

HRH Crown Prince Hassan

## Crossing the threshold

**His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has overseen Jordan's planning programme for 20 years. In an interview with Middle East Economic Digest (MEED) in Amman in July, he spoke about the issues now facing the Kingdom.**

**On decentralisation** There has to be an effort made to move people out of high population areas — hence the importance of regional planning. I still feel that greater participation is essential on the part of the local elected bodies. What we are doing is to develop the framework to make quite clear when we go to the region what is available in terms of finance so that they are not left.

One of my major disappointments in the two decades in which I have been associated with the planning process is the inability to monitor the process in the regions. I hope the government will take the necessary decision on this all-important subject to allocate a decentralised budget more effectively to regional councils and provide the necessary staffing to assist those councils.

**On the work of the Higher Council for Science and Technology**, which has sponsored the creation of the Jordan Technology Group, a private agency promoting hi-tech industries. The Higher Council for Science and Technology provides an umbrella for a network of centres of excellence. These will create a threshold of achievement in management such as in the fields of pharmaceuticals or mechanical engineering. In pharmaceuticals, Jordan exporting, with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) quality controls, to the North American market. On the academic side, there is research in bio-technology which is already gaining international financial support. We feel that there is a technology threshold in this country that needs to be identified in a clear manner. We have recently formed the idea of a search committee, probably internationally managed, to identify the qual-

ifications of Jordanians.

**On Jordan's regional economic role** I feel that the creation of sub-regional economic clubs such as the GCC invites a bilateral dialogue between the manpower exporting countries and the resource-rich countries of the region. If a South Asian or Southeast Asian country wishes to enter the region, it is my hope that they could regard Jordan as a maintenance centre, or refurbishment technology centre, as a convenient base. We are interested in dealing not only with megaprojects and large companies, but also with subcontractors who have been affected internationally by the recession and want to be closer to the offset arrangements that are part of the mammoth deals that have been struck by Gulf countries. In the same way we feel we can contribute as a staging post for the EEC with whom we have signed a second co-operation protocol.

**On investment procedures** I have for years called them the stations of the cross, the Via Dolorosa. I would say that the absence of a one-stop window which shoulders the responsibility of a clearing house for the foreign investor is still a chronic problem. The Jordan Technology Group is to act basically as that one-stop window for technology industries. We hope to invite a counterpart relationship with foreign consultancy in the activities of the group including the incubator science park, and, consequently, the science park concept. We will include joint venturing directly with international companies.

The second goal is to create a promotion company. There is no co-ordinating function or what may be described as a standing committee for the Jordanian image abroad. This function is now being studied by the council. My hope is that Jordan can consider developing a mini Arthur Andersen-Price Waterhouse type of activity providing the kind of dynamic exchange required by entrepreneurs and investors.

As far as livestock is concerned in the northern and eastern desert regions, I am very encouraged by the first inter-Arab poultry project in the Azraq area although they face marketing difficulties, despite their inter-Arab board. A great deal of effort has been put into the Hamid sheep project in the northeast. Similar initiatives will provide grazing for sheep. More needs to be done about cattle. We lack the experience, and I hope we can learn from countries that have the experience, such as The Netherlands and Australia. On fisheries, a great deal of effort has to be done about the uses of sweet water and the dams in the valley area.

There is a new \$60 million

centre for agricultural development largely financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

We say to our major cereal partners such as the U.S. that you have to give such an initiative a chance. We have to make a plea for greater intellectual generosity on the part of our partners in the supply work to give self-reliance a greater chance of becoming a reality. With 150,000 workers from abroad largely in agriculture, I feel that something is tragically wrong. The incentives are obviously not viable for Jordanian farmers. This is something that has to be looked at.

*In the last decade the Arab-American involvement in U.S. politics has considerably increased. During the recent run-ups for U.S. presidential nominations, Arab Americans were involved in campaigns for both the Democratic and Republican parties.*

## Arab Americans become more politically active

### On the Democratic front

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — The past four years have witnessed a dramatic increase in Arab-American involvement in U.S. politics, said an Arab-American delegate during a recent visit to Jordan.

Dr. Mohammad Sa'id, a delegate to both the 1984 and 1988 Democratic conventions, noted that the 1988 Democratic convention had 55 Arab-American Democrats, an increase of 50 Democrats from 1984.

These delegates were active in bringing the Palestinian issue to the convention floor, said the only Palestinian on the Democratic national platform committee.

A medical doctor living in Washington State, Sa'id said: "The intifada in the occupied territories has had a major impact on Americans. We would not have been able to achieve as much with out it."

He pointed out that while in 1984 the Washington State delegation was barely able to pass a broadly worded human rights resolution on the Mideast, in 1988 a vote on the Arab-Israeli peace resolution passed unanimously.

The resolution, which was drafted by Sa'id, the representative of the mainstream Jewish community in Washington State and Sarah Kaplan, a member of the Democratic national platform committee, called on the U.S. government to promote a comprehensive negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Arab and Israeli-Palestinian conflicts on the following bases:

— United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

— Mutual recognition of Israel's right to live in peace within safe and internationally recognised borders, and the right of the Palestinians to safety, self-determination and an independent state.

— The signing of treaties of peace between Israel, the Palestinians and their neighbours.

The resolution also called on the parties to the conflict to negotiate between themselves in an international conference, that includes representatives designated by the Palestinian people and representatives of the Israeli government, Sa'id said.

However, Sa'id was quick to add that although the resolution was passed by the 4,000 delegates of Washington State, "the resolution was not voted on the convention floor for political considerations."

"Unity among Jesse Jackson supporters was important to us as Arab-Americans," he said, ex-

plaining that despite Jackson's adamant stand in favour of the resolution, some of his supporters "threatened to quit" if the resolution was presented.

In order not to create a split among the supporters, a compromise was reached to debate the resolution without a vote. "We (Arab-Americans) knew that the resolution would have been defeated anyway because of the Jewish pressure," he said.

According to Sa'id, several Jewish groups pressured Michael Dukakis not to present the minority plan "which calls for the self-determination of Palestinians."

He added that "Dukakis people" had been instructed to vote against certain amendments and refused to open mindedly listen to new comments. However, having the intifada debated was considered a "victory" by Arab-Americans. In addition, having the resolution unanimously passed in Washington State would serve as a model for other states to present resolutions at the legislative level.

"It would be better at the congressional level," said Sa'id, adding that one of Washington State's senators, Brooke Adam, has promised to present the resolution if "Adam can gain the support of another senator."

To Sa'id, both the Democratic and the Republican parties have the same policies when it comes to Middle East policies. "Both are influenced by the Jewish community and both fully support Israel," he said.

Sa'id believes when the Jewish community changes American foreign policy will change. "This change is taking place in the Jewish communities, thanks to the intifada," he said.

In addition to drafting the resolution with Kaplan, Sa'id has worked with the new Jewish Agenda, a group of Jewish activists calling for a state solution, and has recently established the Arab Gentle Agenda (AJGA, the Arabic word for "has arrived"). "We must work with Jews who have similar views," he said.

Arab-American groups such as the Arab-American Institute, the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee and the Arab-American University Graduates are coordinating their efforts. "It is important for us to work under one umbrella," said Sa'id.

Sa'id stressed that it is equally important for Arab-Americans to join their local clubs and to work at the grassroots level, and for Arab-Americans to vote during the American primaries.

### On the Republican side

**NEW ORLEANS** — Arab American Republicans gathered in New Orleans as delegates met for the Republican National Convention, August 15-18.

The Arab American Republican Federation hosted a gala reception at the Marriott Hotel Monday evening, Aug. 15.

Howard, the son of Palestinians who emigrated to the United States after the turn of the century, is a real estate developer and vice chair of the District of Columbia Republican Central Committee. While Howard is a strong supporter of presidential candidate George Bush, he is critical of the Reagan Administration's handling of Middle East policy and advocates a more even-handed stance for the U.S. in the region.

Another prominent Arab American who travelled to Atlanta is George Salem, the U.S. Solicitor of Labour. Salem, a board member of the Arab American Institute, is the highest ranking Palestinian American in the Reagan administration.

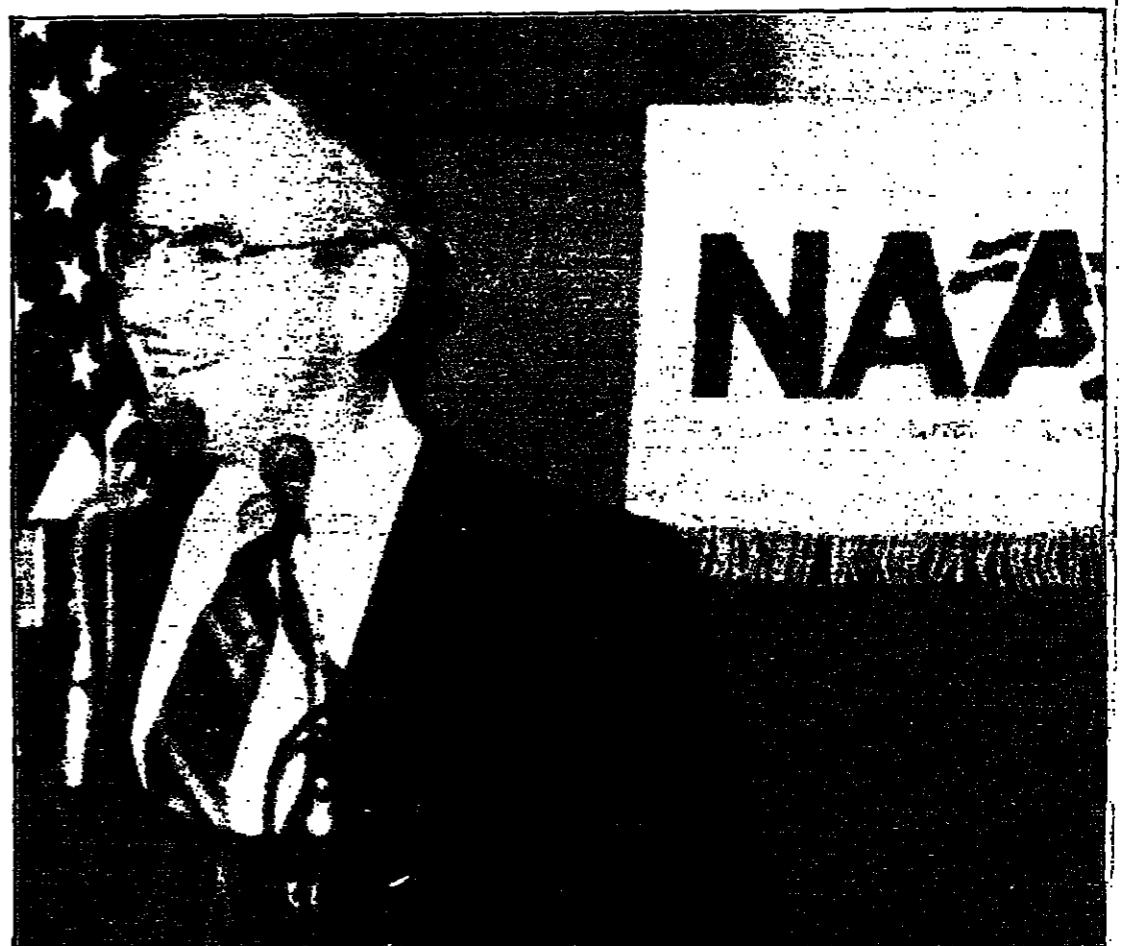
Vocal in his support for Bush.

Salem states that the current vice president would bring with him to office "a perspective of fairness, developed through his years of service in public policy positions, including his service as a Congressman, and later as the United States' first ambassador to China.

He is the most qualified person for president in this country," He points out that Bush has travelled extensively in the Middle East and has good personal relations with many government leaders in the region.

Salem also has words of praise for his own community: "Arab Americans are openly and visibly participating in the political process this year as never before. This is the next phase in the maturation of the community via its involvement in the political process. In 1984 we saw the first organised Arab American presence in U.S. campaign history. Now, we see Arab Americans participating as delegates and hosting their own gala convention at the Republican convention."

A number of other Arab Americans who have worked actively in support of the Bush campaign also attended the convention as observers. They included Virginia businessman Fuad Sabour; regional campaign coordinator Bill Gundelman, NAAA chapter executive director George Aldridge, and Houston physician Adeeb Mikhail, all from Texas; campaign volunteer Suzanne Saremi of Michigan; and Republican party district leader Michele Forzley of New York.



Democratic congressman Jim Wright addresses one of the Arab American gatherings in Washington (File photo)

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN - TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

22:00 ..... Evening Show continued

23:00 ..... News Summary

23:57 ..... News Headline

24:00 ..... Close Down

(At the American Cultural Centre)

00:00 ..... America Today

11:00 ..... Newsfile

12:00 ..... Hour USA

13:00 ..... America Today

14:00 ..... The Political Front

14:30 ..... Adam Smith's Modern World

15:00 ..... WorldNet Dialogue: Reform and Improvement in American Education

16:00 ..... WorldNet Dialogue: Use and Distribution of Drugs

17:00 ..... The Concert Hall 23:55 Editorial

24:00 News 00:10 New Horizons 00:30 Studio One

BBC WORLD SERVICE

6:30, 7:30, 13:30, 21:30

07:00 Newswise 07:30 English Song

07:45 Reflections 07:59 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

08:30 Personal View 08:45 The World Today 09:00 News 09:09 Meridian 10:00 World News 10:09 Today's Four Hours: News Summary 10:30 From the Weeklies 10:45 Network UK 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 A Good Show 12:00 World News 12:49 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 13:00 News Summary 14:00 Sports Roundup 14:45 Personal View 13:00 News Summary followed by Sports Roundup 14:45 News from Here's Hump! 13:15 Letters from America 13:30 Feature 14:00 Meridian 14:00 News 14:09 Today's Four Hours: News Summary 14:30 From the Weeklies 14:45 Network UK 15:00 World News 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 News 16:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Sportsworld Inc. News Summary 18:00 Radio Newsreel 18:15 Sportsworld 19:00 World News 19:05 News about Britain 19:15 Sports Roundup 20:00 World News 20:09 Sports Roundup 20:15 The Kent Bruce Show 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newswise 21:30 Press Conference followed by News Summary 23:30 Features 23:50 World News 23:55 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 23:58 Meridian 24:00 News Summary followed by A Life at the UN 00:15 The Idea of Europe 01:00 World News 01:09 From Our Own Correspondent 01:25 Jordan News 01:45 Radio 02:00 News 02:15 The Kent Bruce Show 02:45 Sports Roundup 03:00 News Summary 03:15 News Summary 03:30 News Summary 03:45 News Roundup 03:55 World News 04:15 News Summary 04:30 News Summary 04:45 News Roundup 04:55 World News 05:15 The Tony Myatt Request Show

PROGRAMME ONE

16:00 ..... Koran

16:25 ..... Cartoons and children programmes

17:00 ..... Sports

18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

18:15 ..... Local programme

18:25 ..... The world of prairies

18:30 ..... Local programme

18:45 ..... Programmes review

19:00 ..... News in Arabic

20:00 ..... Arabic series

21:35 ..... Local programme

22:10 ..... Varieties programme

23:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

23:10 ..... Varieties programme (contd.)

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

& partly on 9500 KHz, SW

Tel: 774111-19

07:00 Morning Show

08:00 ..... Newswise

08:00 ..... Morning Show

08:00 ..... News Summary

08:00 ..... In Concert

08:00 ..... News Summary

08:00 ..... Pop Session

08:00 ..... News Summary

08

## National News

### CPF opens new centre in Salt

SALT (J.T.) — The Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) will celebrate the opening of a new centre Sunday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The new centre, located within the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) complex in Salt, will be the fifth of its kind in the Kingdom, according to a report in the Al Dustour Arabic daily.

Last May, CPF President Fakhri Bilbeisi said the new centre in Salt will offer services to disease sufferers in some 160 local families.

CPF intends to open a similar centre in Karak and is planning to set up two additional centres at Tattileh and Ma'an, Bilbeisi said in his May statement.

In cooperation with the Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, the CPF will start a mobile service with specialists touring rural regions of the Kingdom conducting examinations and diagnosing cases, Bilbeisi noted.

### TCC disconnects defaulters' telephones

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) announced Saturday that it had disconnected the telephones of 8,766 subscribers in the Amman area due to their failure to pay dues in the first four months of 1988 and the previous year.

The announcement was made by Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan, the TCC board chairman.

He said the TCC was forced to take this action following repeated announcement in the local press urging subscribers to pay their dues.

The total amount required from those failing to pay their bills, he said, amounted to JD 2 million.

The minister said the TCC has the right to disconnect any telephone after a lapse of 15 days following the first warning, but it prefers to publish warnings in the local press and send reminders to subscribers before taking any action, he added.

The minister urged all 132,500 subscribers in the Amman region to pay their bills on time to avoid the inconvenience of disconnection.

### Pharmacists hold scientific day Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Pharmacists Association (JPA) will organise a "Scientific Day" on the effects of dangerous drugs Monday to help promote public awareness, according to JPA President Tayseer Himsi.

Himsi told a press conference that drugs and their negative

### Study: Amman traffic congestion occurs mainly during rush hours

AMMAN (Petra) — A study conducted by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing on the interchange in the Interior Ministry District of Amman found that congestion along the interchange routes occurs mainly during morning and evening rush hours, according to Minister of Public Works and Housing Shafiq Zawadeh.

The minister said the study entailed among other things, installing electronic devises to count the number of vehicles passing in all directions at the interchange.

The study found that congestion along the interchange routes results from lack of sufficient

### American Centre hosts debate on U.S. elections

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American Cultural Centre will receive a special broadcast of a call-in television conference on the Republican National Convention, Monday at 4 p.m.

The programme, being broadcast from Washington D.C., over the Worldnet television system, will feature a roundtable discussion and analysis of the Republican convention. Viewers in Jordan and other countries may call the Washington studio during the programme with questions and remarks for panel members. The American Centre will have a telephone line available for this purpose.

The programme host will be



HM Queen Noor

### Despite new rules, physicians' salaries won't be reduced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Physicians and specialists employed by the Ministry of Health will continue to receive their extra allowances for overtime work and will not be affected by a recent government order to unify allowances for all employees in the country, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh announced Saturday.

Hamzeh said that upon a decision from Prime Minister Zaid Rafai doctors will continue to receive their normal allowances for overtime work at hospitals and health centres.

The Council of Ministers recently issued instructions for the unification of allowances which would reduce the income of many doctors, engineers and other professionals employed by government departments.

Professional unions were earlier reported by the local press to be discussing the issue.

The Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) on Friday sent a cable to the prime minister urging him to halt the application of the new regulations.

Dr. Hamzeh said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that doctors currently employed by the ministry, estimated at 500 will not be affected by the government decision concerning the reduction of allowances, but newly appointed doctors were said to be subject to the reduction.

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## Mend your fences

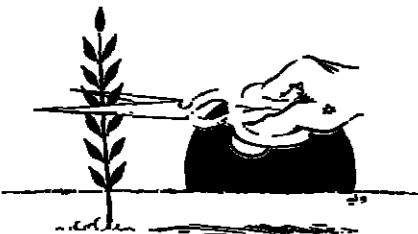
D-DAY between Iran and Iraq took effect on August 20, and is off to a good start. Both sides in the Gulf war appear set to exercise sufficient political will and military restraint to make the ceasefire between them hold, in prelude to the impending negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva on Aug. 25. What remains to be gauged is Iran's good will to match its political will in ending the eight years of war and resolving its aftereffects. Iraq's insistence on direct talks with Iran under U.N. auspices can be seen only in light of Iraq's desire to directly measure Iran's national psychology and long-range intentions towards it and the other countries in the Gulf and the Middle East. The fact that Iran has grudgingly accepted Iraq's call for direct talks under the U.N. umbrella can be seen also as a preliminary signal that Iran's leaders have finally accepted reality, albeit after a million casualties and a price tag of hundreds of billions of dollars.

Nevertheless, the time is now ripe for turning a new page in Iranian-Arab relations, and giving such an effort every chance to succeed. The negotiations between the two warring countries must not, therefore, be spent on incrimination or intimidation. To quote Winston Churchill in such a context: "In war: Resolution. In victory: Magnanimity. In peace: Good will." All of us in the Middle East, as indeed elsewhere in the world, pray for a speedy resolution of the Gulf war and all its consequences. We want Iran and Iraq to mend their fences, physically and figuratively, so that they could play their positive natural role in the future of the Middle East. For too long, they have been missing links in a Middle Eastern puzzle that awaits resolution.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Prove credibility

THE United States criticised Israel for deporting 25 Palestinians from their homeland, and the European Community (EC) delegate in Tel Aviv lodged formal protest with the Israeli government against this arbitrary action. The whole Western bloc has thus voiced its dissatisfaction and condemnation of the Israeli action, and Israel's continued practices aimed to stem the Palestinian uprising. But, Israel so far has shown no sign that it will stop deporting the Palestinian citizens or end its ill-economic and political practices against the oppressed Palestinians. In view of this situation, the U.S. is called on to prove its credibility by making it clear to Israel that Washington would no more provide the Jewish state with the protection of the veto at the U.N. Security Council if such actions continued. The EC countries can and ought to impose economic sanctions on Israel if the latter continued its present policies, otherwise the Jewish state is bound to pursue its atrocities in the occupied territories. We also believe Egypt can exert pressure on Israel in view of the Israeli-Egyptian ties and make it clear that such policies would have very serious consequences on bilateral relations. We do hope that proper measures will be taken by these parties vis-a-vis Israel's actions; but we also hope the Palestinian uprising will continue regardless of the policy of deportation and Israel's inhuman and barbaric actions.



Waleed — Al Dustour

### Al Dustour: A new chapter

THE Iran-Iraq war comes to an end officially Saturday amid hopes that the two neighbours will open a new chapter in their relations marked by peaceful coexistence and full of hopes for progress and prosperity for all people in the Gulf region. The past eight years were wasted and huge Arab and Muslim nations' potentials were lost in vain, weakening the Arab and Muslim worlds' status among nations and exposing the Arab region to grave dangers. Most importantly, this long war enabled the Israelis to expand at the expense of the Arabs, and to pursue their repressive measures against the Palestinian people. The end of the Gulf war brings a new hope for peace and stability to the Arabs and Muslims, and paves the way for fruitful cooperation between all neighbours in the Gulf. The new era of peace ushers in further reconstruction, development and prosperity for the Arabs, who will now spend more on economic and social projects than on armament. But, many of our hopes continue to hinge on the genuine intentions of Iran, because any violation of the ceasefire on its part is bound to trigger new outbreaks of hostility with Iraq. We hope Iran is totally convinced of the benefits of peace and will seek to enhance it in the Gulf region.

### Sawt Al Shaab: The first step

ALL peace-loving nations will consider the ceasefire in the Gulf, which started Saturday, as the first step leading to peace between Iran and Iraq, following eight years of conflict that left behind a trail of devastation, and caused severe harm to the interests of the Arab and Islamic nations. The ceasefire crowns U.N. efforts and opens the way for a new chapter of cooperation among Gulf states for prosperity and development. Iran has finally responded to calls for peace after discovering that war can achieve nothing. The coming days will carry with them a new image of co-existence between Iran and its Arab neighbours and will open the door for serious and meaningful talks in Geneva for a lasting and comprehensive peace between the two warring nations. Jordan, which supported Iraq against aggression is happy to see the fighting end; and the Arab countries are overjoyed by the existence of peace, promising further development and prosperity for all.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

### Potash project gains new momentum

UNTIL RECENTLY the Arab Potash Company was high on the list of troubled large-scale projects. Now, out of financial and technical trouble, it is a large-scale economic project with great potential for more growth.

The paid up capital of the company is JD 72 million, of which 56 per cent is held by the government of Jordan, while the balance is represented by Arab equity. The company carries loans on its books totaling JD 70 million. Thus, the overall invested capital in the company is on the order of JD 140 million (\$400 million).

The company was able to make some major accomplishments. It dealt successfully with technical problems, bottlenecks and the problems of testing. It was able to utilize 100 per cent of its designed productive capacity, or 1.2 million tonnes, during 1987. The management committed itself to 1.3 million tonnes of potash in 1988, which increased to 1.35 million in 1989. After that, certain modifications and additions will take place to raise production capacity to 1.7 million tonnes a year by 1992. In the last stage, the project will be upgraded to 2.2 million tonnes a year.

The price of potash on the world market has recently benefited the company. The price was rising at an average rate of 2.5 per cent a month since the beginning of 1987. The current price is \$81 per tonne against \$60 two years ago, and compared with \$140 as was projected by the feasibility study. The total cost of producing a tonne of potash on board the ship to Aqaba, including interest and depreciation, is around \$75 per tonne.

The company sustained a net loss of JD 3.8 million (\$10 million) in 1987 but will make JD 3.8 million in 1987, a turn around of JD 7.6 million. The company will thus take its place as a profitable company despite the heavy burdens of interest and depreciation which make around 50 per cent of the total cost.

The Arab Potash Company provides employment to 1,355 workers and staff of which 96 per cent are Jordanian, including 109 engineers.

A good portion of the employees come from the local area. Jordan enjoys a definite comparative advantage in mining potash and other natural resources. However, the factory was not competitive at the beginning. In order to match the market prices it was

losing money. Now, the factory has gained competitiveness and has become able to make money while expanding its market share in a highly competitive market.

The Jordanian Potash Project enjoys several economic advantages. First, it depends on an undepleteable source of raw material. Dead Sea water, while the competing projects elsewhere have to dig 1000 metres deep to mine solid potash. Second, the site is relatively close to the export port of Aqaba while most other mines are much further from the nearest port. Third, Jordan has a transport advantage in the markets of Middle East and Far East compared to distant competitors. Fourth, the productivity of Jordanian labour is higher than average. Finally, the company is exempted from income tax and customs fees unlike international competitors.

On the liability side, we find an adjacent project on the Israeli side of the Dead Sea. Second, experience and know-how are lacking in the technology of extracting potash from water, leaving the company to experiment and learn the hard way, not drawing on advanced world experience. Third, the overdesign in the administrative offices on the site, the luxurious housing village and the unnecessary administrative building in Amman placed heavy burdens on the company. Finally, the most important difficulty which faced the infant industry was the drop of potash prices on the international markets to almost half the price level estimated by the economic feasibility study.

The management was able to maximise the advantages and strong points, and overcome or contain the disadvantages and weak points.

We have to point out the exceptionally high value added in the potash project, which is in excess of 70 per cent of the gross output, against 55 per cent in the Jordanian extracting industry in general, and 30 per cent in the manufacturing sector. In fact, the company hardly needs any imported inputs except for energy, spares, and other minor materials.

It is now established that the Potash Company is quite feasible. It not only provides highly skilled jobs, it earns badly needed foreign exchange of no less than \$100 million a year.

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

## A confident Iraq faces new challenges at home

By Alistair Lyon  
Reuter

Baghdad — "Hail to the victorious leader, architect of peace", reads a banner above one of the giant portraits of President Saddam Hussein smiling from public building and junctions in Baghdad.

With a ceasefire to end the eight-year Iran-Iraq war formally announced at 0300 GMT on Saturday, the Iraqi leader is emerging stronger than ever, diplomats say.

Hussein, personally identified with the conflict that has cost up to a million lives, is taking credit for battlefield victories that preceded and followed Iran's July 18 acceptance of a U.N.-mediated ceasefire.

"In the sense that it was Saddam's war and Iraq came out of it rather well, he is stronger," one Western diplomat said. "He is tough, mature, pragmatic and Brooks no opposition. The Arabs respect and fear him even if they don't love him."

Iraq has an estimated one million men under arms, the biggest standing army in the Arab World. Military sources say its combat-tested forces have shown an ability this year to strike effectively at their Iranian foes almost at will."

whether its post-war strategy will be to turn up the oil taps to boost revenue or cooperate within OPEC to hold down production in a bid to keep up prices.

Either way, Iraqi officials believe their country will become a major economic, political and military force in regional Arab politics once the war is over.

Iraqi leaders and state-run media have already resumed vitriolic attacks on the rival Baathist government in Syria, the mainly of non-Arab Iran during the war.

"The re-emergence of Iraq as an important central power in Arab politics will be a big blow to Syria," Nizar Hamdoon, foreign ministry under-secretary, told Reuters this week.

Nonetheless, Iraq will face formidable problems as it turns its focus from battlefield to factory.

It is heavily in debt to its trading partners and Arab allies. War damage to its oil facilities in

export capacity to 3.35 million bpd and repair of bomb-damaged Gulf terminals could add another two million bpd, oil experts say.

No choice yet

Baghdad has not revealed

the Gulf and the southern port of Basra run into billions of dollars.

Iraqi forces are still struggling to crush Iranian-backed Kurdish guerrillas in their northern mountain strongholds. Even if the ceasefire holds and Geneva peace talks proceed as planned from

"Until this year's Iraqi victories, it was as if the whole country had been under siege for six years," a military source said.

Finally they began using effectively their overwhelming superiority in tanks, artillery, aircraft and chemical weapons."

Iraqi officials say the Geneva talks should tackle not only implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, but eventually lead to a full peace treaty.

"We want a permanent peace," Hamdoon said. "Japanese and Western companies will not be served by a temporary peace or truce."

"They will not dare to go for big projects in Iran or Iraq if the threat remains of another round of hostilities."

The war has drained Iraqi coffers. European embassies estimate Iraqi debt at \$60 billion, including \$30 to 35 billion owed to Gulf Arab countries, mainly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which have long helped finance Iraq's war effort.

"It is generally assumed the Iraqis won't pay back the Arab debt in full. They regard it as their due for defending the Arab homeland. The Saudis and Kuwaitis will probably have no choice but to see it that way," one diplomat said.

"The Iraqis will do their best to massage repayments to other creditors," he added. "They will demand new loans to get the economy back on its feet and maintain creditors to agree to reschedule again by dangling fat contracts in front of them."

### Joyous outburst

"Until last month, it was very hard to buy new tyres in Baghdad," one Iraqi said. "Imports were curbed and locally-produced tyres were going mostly to the military."

Iraqis greeted news of the U.N. ceasefire with a spontaneous outburst of joy, though wild shooting from battlefield to factory.

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whether its post-war strategy will be to turn up the oil taps to boost revenue or cooperate within OPEC to hold down production in a bid to keep up prices.

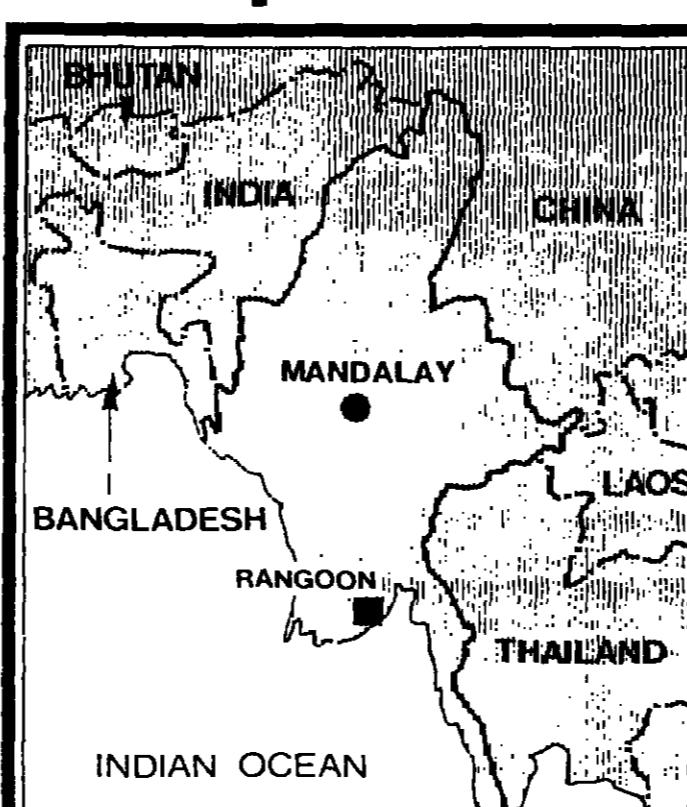
Either way, Iraqi officials believe their country will become a major economic, political and military force in regional Arab politics once the war is over.

Western diplomats say they expect some economic relaxation to allow imports of more consumer goods, foodstuffs and spare parts for cars missing from poorly-stocked shops.

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Mandalay, the former royal capital. He enrolled at Mandalay University's law school, but his higher education was interrupted by the outbreak of World War II and the fight for Burmese independence from Great Britain. Maung Maung joined the Burma independence army, a ragtag but fierce outfit organised by Ne Win. He is described by Tzang Yawngwe, and author and son of Burma's first president, as "one of the few Burmese intellectuals who sincerely and deeply admired Gen. Ne Win."

Maung Maung served as Ne Win's personal legal adviser, wrote a flattering book — "Burma and General Ne Win" — about the authoritarian leader, and was one of the architects of the country's 1974 constitution.

He was born Jan. 11, 1925 and graduated from high school in

struggle known as the "Thirty Comrades." The army, which included Ne Win in a key leadership role, marched into Burma from Thailand in early 1942 initially bent on fighting with the Japanese against the British but later switching to the allied side.

After Burma gained independence in 1948, Maung Maung studied at Rangoon University, at a

school in Britain and then at Yale University in the United States, where he received a doctorate in law.

Following the 1962 coup, he served as chief justice and in 1971 became a member of the ruling revolutionary council. He was also elected to the central committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party.

Following the promulgation of the 1974 constitution, which he helped write, and the replacement of the council by a formal government apparatus, Maung Maung became a member of the powerful council of state.

The constitution formalised Ne Win's "Burmese way to Socialism," an amalgam of Socialism, Buddhist philosophy and centralised, one-party rule.

Maung Maung was elected to the party's central executive committee at the third party congress in 1976 and was ranked fifth in the party hierarchy. He resigned from this committee in 1985.

Following the resignation of Ne Win as chairman July 23, his replacement by Sein Lwin, and the subsequent shake-ups in both party and government ranks, Maung Maung returned to the central executive committee.

He was also named attorney-general, making him only one of two civilians among retired or active military officers in the top echelons of government. The other is Education Minister Kyaw Sein.

Hugh C. MacDougall, a Burma scholar and former U.S. diplomat in Rangoon, said on the eve of the election that Maung Maung had a higher profile abroad than inside Burma.

## Gulf ceasefire maps no easy roads for Iran

By Mohammad Zarqam Reuter

NICOSIA — The formal Gulf war ceasefire that started Saturday promises neither an early homecoming for hundreds of thousands of weary Iranian fighters nor easy solutions for revolutionary Iran's many problems, defence analysts say.

The government has not yet announced a reconstruction policy. A third of its estimated \$9 billion oil revenue last year was spent on its war machine.

Differences

Iraq has wrecked many of Iran's power stations, oil and petrochemical plants, and factories. The diplomats say Iran is likely to opt for small and medium-sized projects which it can self-finance.

Jomhuri Islami newspaper cautioned this week in a comment on relations with Japan: "The attractive, yet deadly, traps of low-interest loans and aid for industrial reconstruction... have already begun to spread."

Diplomats say the end of war could remove a major force for unity and bring differences among leaders to the fore.

Sharp divisions remain over government's role in the economy, although parliamentarians favouring greater state control won the upper hand in April and May elections.

But an Iranian political analyst, who asked not to be named, said Iran's about-face in accepting the ceasefire was a visible triumph for the pragmatic faction of leaders led by Rafsanjani.

## Arafat seen preparing to recognise Israel

By John Fullerton  
Reuters

NICOSIA — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat seems set for historic compromise in his people's 40-year struggle for statehood.

Some Western analysts believe he is paving the way for possible recognition of Israel and establishment of a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"It's a huge gamble, but I don't see he has much alternative," said a European specialist in Arab affairs.

One danger for Arafat is a rift among his own supporters and another that a bellicose Israel might quash any serious PLO attempt at reconciliation with an iron fist.

Failure to push ahead with his initiative would mean an unacceptable loss of support for Arafat within the underground leadership of the eight-month-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, diplomats said.

But if the moderate trend triumphed, it could provide the next U.S. president with a test of America's close support for Israel soon after November's presidential election.

Former U.S. ambassador and administration adviser Robert Neumann has said the new president must deal with PLO.

"Whether or the United States likes it or not, there is no substitute for the PLO," he said.



last week, Washington says it will not talk to the PLO until it recognises Israel.

Analysts said the first concrete step was likely to be an announcement within weeks of plans to set up either a Palestinian government-in-exile or a provisional government inside the occupied territories.

A senior Palestinian source close to the PLO leadership told Reuters in Baghdad four days ago the PLO would recommend creation of a government-in-exile at a meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers. No date has yet been set.

The analysts said Arafat was expected to follow this up by clarifying the PLO's attitude to Israel when he addressed the European Parliament in Strasbourg Sept. 12.

A U.N.-sponsored Gulf ceasefire and Iraq's emergence from its preoccupation with Iran on the battlefield were important factors in the new PLO strategy.

"There has been a definite change of climate and attitude within the PLO leadership," said one diplomat.

"I don't think this would have been possible without Baghdad, a steadfast supporter of Fatah."

Affif Safieh, PLO representative at the Hague, said earlier this month Iraq's role might be to moderate Israeli policy.

"The ceasefire means Iraq is lack in the Arab-Israeli equation after its resources and energies have been diverted

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

## New civil status regulations announced

(Continued from page 1)

document (*l'am al shameh*). Dajani said these category of people was not included in the measures since the reunification documents entitles the holders to retain ownership of property in the West Bank. "This document is carried by people who have been living outside the West Bank since before 1967 and some of them do not even live in the East Bank," the minister noted.

### Passports for Gazans

Gazans who already possess Jordanian passports will continue to carry them but the passports would be renewed upon expiry only for renewable terms of two years. Also, no new Jordanian passport will be issued to Gazans who already do not have one and those passports which have been invalid for more than one year will not be renewed, according to the statement from the Prime Ministry.

### Procedures in Amman

One of the effects of Jordan's move to sever formal ties with the West Bank was the closure of offices there handling affairs related to passports. These offices were closed in line with the retirement of civil servants as of Aug. 16, 1988. Dajani said the procedures of renewing passports now would have to be completed in Amman.

"Everyone must come to Amman to finish their paper work," Dajani said. He explained that the now-closed offices in the West Bank used to scrutinise papers, distribute forms and collect applications for once-a-month delivery to Amman for final processing.

According to the prime minister's statement, the Kingdom will only make some minor changes in current procedures covering entry of people as well as the traffic of manufactured and agricultural products from the occupied territories.

### 'Green cards'

People who carry green travel documents for crossing the bridge will be limited to a maximum of a one-month stay in the Kingdom, the announcement said. The green card identifies the holder as a resident of the occupied territories while yellow cards signify that the holder is living somewhere else other than the occupied territories. The statement said students, Palestinians working abroad and the sick who come to Jordan for treatment were exempt from this limitation on period of stay.

The Kingdom will also participate in the educational process in the occupied territories "if schools in the West Bank opt for the Jordanian educational system," the announcement said. The Ministry of Education will provide schools with all necessary arrangements to hold the last year of school examination (awajim) in the occupied territories

and will grade and issue degrees in Amman, it said.

### Full text of statement

Following is the full text of the prime minister's statement:

In step with Jordan's decision to sever legal and administrative links with the occupied West Bank, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Saturday issued the following instructions which are to take immediate effect:

1. For the purpose of giving facilities to the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied West Bank, the government has decided to issue them Jordanian passports valid for two years.

2. All citizens living in the occupied West Bank before July 31, 1988, will be Palestinian citizens and not Jordanian citizens.

3. West Bankers will be issued temporary passports valid for two years based on contents of documents acceptable to the civil registration and passports departments before the severance of legal and administrative ties with the West Bank.

4. Any person wishing to obtain a temporary Jordanian passport has to present an application in person to the Passports Department along with the required documents and no applications can be accepted from others acting on the applications' behalf.

5. Only documents endorsed by the Awqaf Department in the West Bank are acceptable to the department for the purpose of issuing a temporary passport.

6. Passports issued before July 31, 1988, will remain valid until they expire but when these passports are submitted to the Passports Department for any official procedure the department will replace them with a temporary two-year passport without any charging any fees.

7. These regulations do not apply to citizens who have been included in the family reunion scheme.

8. Citizens from the Gaza Strip will continue to obtain two-year temporary passports.

9. No more temporary passports will be issued for citizens from the Gaza Strip if their passports remained invalid for a year or more.

10. Persons whose names were included in passports issued to citizens from the Gaza Strip can obtain two-year temporary passports.

11. The Civil Registration Department will stop issuing family books for citizens from the occupied West Bank.

12. All family books issued by the Civil Registration Department for West Bankers are considered invalid. When such books are presented to the department for any procedure they are endorsed as cancelled.

13. Family books and identity cards will remain with their holders serving only as identification documents.

14. Certificates of birth, marriage, divorce and inheritance are to be considered valid only if they are endorsed by the chief Islamic justice office in the West Bank

## Iran-Iraq ceasefire takes hold

(Continued from page 1)

Iraqi shipping in any way, Iraq will not submit but will resist strongly."

At Muslim prayer times, 101-gun artillery salutes boomed out across Iraq to greet the 0300 GMT ceasefire at the front, where the rival armies were virtually back at their border positions of eight years ago.

"I am most happy to inform you the ceasefire is operation on both sides," said Jovic. "We deployed our forces. They are in their places."

## Sudan reports suspected cholera cases

KHARTOUM (R) — Cholera may have caused the deaths of seven adults in flood-stricken Khartoum over the past week, Sudan said Saturday, giving credence to widespread predictions of an imminent outbreak of epidemics.

The deaths, reported by the Health Ministry, came amid fears that large areas of Sudan could be devastated by fresh floods if the waters of the River Nile rose any further.

Up to two million people in the Khartoum area lost their homes in floods caused by torrential rains in early August. Most of the victims still lack adequate shelter, food or medical care.

A total of 3,000 tonnes of relief supplies had arrived from abroad by Thursday night, but officials

said it was insufficient to meet the scale of the disaster, the worst in Sudan in living memory.

Benjamin Loevinsohn of the Health Ministry told Reuters that six adults had died after being admitted to hospital in north Khartoum with severe diarrhoea. A seventh patient suffering from diarrhoea died in Khartoum's twin city of Omdurman.

"It is very suspicious and a team has gone out today to check their clinical history," said Loevinsohn, seconded from the

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

"We don't want to create a scare, but it is of no interest to anybody to underestimate the threat of cholera."

The floods of Aug. 4 and 5 created unhygienic conditions in many densely-populated areas of Khartoum where acute shortages of fresh water forced people to drink boiled flood water.

Health Ministry and U.N. officials say young children will be most at risk if the predicted outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, malaria, measles or dysentery materialise.

They estimated that 400,000 children under the age of five were among the homeless flood victims. A Health Ministry survey

of 2,257 patients in Khartoum said almost half of them were aged under five.

The Irrigation Ministry said the Nile was still rising in Khartoum and repeated warnings to people in the capital and the northern region to take maximum precautions against floods.

The Nile is now only two centimetres below the level registered Aug. 19, 1946, when Khartoum and parts of the northern region were inundated by their worst floods on record.

"We are deeply concerned about the effect of one natural disaster after another," he said referring to a drought which preceded the downpour.

"This, therefore, is a double disastrous situation which requires an immediate increase in assistance from the international community," he added.

ruin the harvest.

FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma said he had approved 6,000 tonnes of emergency food at a cost of \$4 million for Sudan after the floods.

The floods had already damaged groundnuts, cotton and many food crops, while desert locusts were devastating surghum and millet fields, Saouma said in a statement.

"We are deeply concerned about the effect of one natural disaster after another," he said referring to a drought which preceded the downpour.

"This, therefore, is a double disastrous situation which requires an immediate increase in assistance from the international community," he added.

## Fahd to visit Egypt possibly this month

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia will visit Cairo at the invitation of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at a date yet to be fixed, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported.

The agency, quoting an official source, said Friday night King Fahd's visit to Egypt was certain but the two countries had still to set a date.

Several Gulf newspapers have said the Saudi monarch will fly to Cairo in mid-September for a reconciliation role between Egypt

and Libya and Egypt and Algeria ahead of a proposed Arab summit meeting in Riyadh later this year.

Diplomatic sources in Riyadh, however, said King Fahd will fly to Cairo Aug. 26 as part of a tour that will also take him to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

Mubarak visited Saudi Arabia last January following the resumption of diplomatic ties between Cairo and Riyadh, cut in protest against the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

## Iran says U.S. solely responsible in Airbus case

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

— Iran has rejected American claims that Tehran shared responsibility for the destruction of an Iranian jetliner by the U.S. navy, saying the navy's presence in the Gulf was to blame.

"Our civil airliner was using an internationally recognised air corridor, used five times a week by the same captain," Iranian Ambassador Mohammad Jafar Mahallati told reporters Friday.

During a naval skirmish with Iranian gunboats July 3, U.S. officials said the crew of the USS Vincennes misinterpreted radar and electronic signals from the civilian airliner and shot it down, killing 290 people aboard.

A U.S. Defence Department investigation released Friday blamed human error by the crew, but Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci said Iran bore a heavy responsibility for letting the plane fly over a naval battle.

The report showed several of the crew's assumptions about the approaching flight were wrong:

— The flight was within civilian air corridors, not off course;

— It was not descending towards the Vincennes on an attack course, but rising;

— The flight did not transmit a radio signal identifying it as a military aircraft.

U.S. officials said the crew thought the flight was an approaching Iranian warplane.

Mahallati was scathingly critical of those mistaken early assumptions, which the Defence

EEC commission report on Turkey's April 1987 application for full membership. EEC diplomats say it will take several years to complete the report.

The application has met stiff resistance from several member states, notably Greece.

Yilmaz's statement, his first on the subject since taking office nine months ago, did not set out new policy but reflected Ankara's growing frustration with the EEC

accord.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal raised the possibility in May that Turkey might leave NATO over the issue, but diplomats said this was unlikely.

EEC officials publicly cite the Turkish army's presence in north Cyprus, mismatched economies and a poor human rights record as reasons to take their time.

EEC members are awaiting an

EEC commission report on Turkey's April 1987 application for full membership. EEC diplomats say it will take several years to complete the report.

Non-violent activities

— They began forming last spring in response to leaflets put out by the clandestine United National Leadership of the Uprising, which is linked to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

— The local committees provide an alternative authority to occupation, and their ultimate aim is to cut ties between the people and Israel's military government," said a 50-year-old teacher who has been jailed several times for political activism in recent years. He demanded autonomy to avoid arrest.

— Support for local committees appears to be strong in Beit Sahur, fuelled mostly by anger over the actions of Israeli soldiers, who are blamed for the death of a 17-year-old boy killed by a rock, and the arrests of 120 residents.

— Giving money and food to families who have quit jobs in Israel or whose breadwinners are in jail;

— Guarding the neighbourhoods from thieves after Palestinian policemen quit their jobs;

— Providing medical care for injured protesters.

Residents turned in their identity cards in protest after soldiers broke into living rooms to confiscate television sets and

took cars from driveways in raids against delinquent taxpayers.

— It's ridiculous," fumed the committee leader. "Is it political for me to want to plant vegetables, teach my son or clean the street?"

An Israeli defence ministry announcement warned that "every person who continues to be a member of popular committees and every person who assists these committees will face arrest and trial."

Moshe Negbi of Israel's Civil Rights Association said the order means that anyone carrying a leaflet, attending a meeting, performing a service or paying a tax to these committees could be sent to jail.

Answer to Rabin

The underground's answer to Rabin appeared in graffiti near Beit Sahur's now-inactive city hall, where activists scrawled in

blue spray paint: "Increased violence will only increase our resistance" and "form more popular committees."

The committee leader said committees would have to be more "bit more cautious," even go underground if necessary, but "we are not going to stop cooperating with each other... people don't fear the soldiers any more."

We got rid of our fear."

Other grassroots groups known as "strike forces" have painted slogans on walls and distributed leaflets telling residents when to stay home from work and when to open stores.

Masked teenagers act as enforcers, threatening and threatening those who pay Israeli taxes or defy the strike calls.

In Beit Sahur, for example, a car belonging to a doctor was burned because he paid an Israeli licensing fee so he could use his car to visit patients. One community leader said he disagreed with the arson but his committee was not consulted.

## Money-changers deny violating CBJ rules

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Economics Correspondent

AMMAN — Money-changers have categorically denied a report published Saturday accusing them of carrying out illegal transactions in violation of recent Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) regulations.

One money-changer told the Jordan Times that a report by economist Fahed Fanek, published in Al Ra'i, "contained nothing but rumours that harm the national economy."

Fanek said there were "huge transactions in the domestic exchange market that are illegal and in violation of rules governing foreign exchange." He warned the Central Bank that existing regulations were not being implemented.

He said speculators were now buying hundreds of thousands of Iraqi dinars "which affects the stability of the Jordanian dinar," adding that speculation was also active on the Lebanese pound.

The speculation over the Iraqi dinar was triggered by the Gulf war ceasefire while the Lebanese pound was expected to gain value after the election of a new president.

"It is no secret that most licensed money-changers are not complying with the rules and that

they are still dealing with money transfers and keeping accounts abroad," Fanek wrote. He added that money-changers were not selling cheques they receive to Jordanian banks but were using them "to finance smuggling, thus draining the Kingdom's unofficial revenue of foreign currency."

Ghazi Saudi, a money-changer, said that although there was a higher demand on the Lebanese pound and the Iraqi dinar because of political developments, about 80 per cent of the volume of the two currencies was going to speculators in Arab Gulf states.

He said the overall volume of trading in the two currencies was negligible and that there was no cause for worry.

The Central Bank Saturday played down the problem but acknowledged that some money-changers were found not to adhere to CBJ regulations regarding their dealings with foreign currency.

Instructions issued in June ban-

ned money-changers from dealing with money transfers and keeping accounts abroad and restricted them to dealing with banknotes only.

A Central Bank official, who preferred anonymity, said that measures would soon be taken to ensure that all money-changers comply with these regulations. He refused to elaborate on these measures.

But money-changers argued that capital flight was mostly carried out by banks and that the volume of money in the hands of money-changers was negligible and served only people's "legitimate" needs.

One money-changer said Fanek's accusations were "unfounded, irresponsible and cause unnecessary disturbances in the market."

He said that "some pressure" on the Jordanian dinar might have been caused by a shortage of foreign currency, a decline in remittances from Jordanian expatriates and lack of transfers from West Bank Palestinians. "But this is not our fault," he said.

Dealers at the local exchange market quoted the U.S. dollar at 390-395 fils Saturday, compared to the Central Bank's 373-377 fils official guideline for banks.

## JPMC plans to boost fertiliser production

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) plans to revamp its Aqaba fertiliser plant so as to reach the plant's design capacity of 1,250 tonnes of phosphoric acid a day and to increase capacity by a further 100 tonnes a day, JPMC Director General Wasef Azar confirmed Saturday.

He said that the \$402.5 million plant was operating at only 65 per cent capacity due to technical problems since its completion by France's Spie Batignolles in 1982.

Four companies have submitted bids for consultancy and supervision for the plant's modification. The closing date for the bid has been set for Sept. 15 and contractors are being asked to provide financing offers.

"Our objective is to improve the productivity level of our plant in Aqaba to reach full capacity," Azar told the Jordan Times. "The plant's original contractors did not complete this job and we are on arbitration with them."

The JPMC chief said he expected the modifications to take between 15 and 20 months to complete.

JPMC expects itself to finance the work if bidders do not supply satisfactory proposals.

Asked about the marketing of the additional phosphoric acid to be produced, Azar said there was great demand for the fertiliser and that marketing was no problem.

## American deficit rises

WASHINGTON (AP) — The federal budget deficit surged to \$22.9 billion in July after posting a rare surplus the previous month, the Treasury Department reported Friday.

The deficit followed a \$9.3 billion surplus in June, when quarterly income tax payments by businesses and individuals put the government's ledger books into the black.

For the first 10 months of the fiscal year that began last Oct. 1, the federal deficit totalled \$142.0 billion, virtually identical to the \$142.9 billion deficit recorded during the same period last year.

President Ronald Reagan's administration is projecting the deficit for the current fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30, at \$152.3 billion. That is slightly higher than the \$146.7 billion deficit

estimate the administration made in February, but below the \$157 billion estimate made by the congressional budget office at the beginning of the year.

Better-than-expected economic growth, which has boosted government revenues and lowered government spending for such programmes as unemployment benefits, has been credited with reducing the deficit this year.

Many economists believe the deficit will rise again in the 1989 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1. The administration, however, predicts it will drop to \$140.1 billion next year, when figured according to guidelines contained in the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law.

## JEA gets \$12.8m syndicate loan for Al Rishreh project

AMMAN (J.T.) — A consortium of banks led by the Arab Bank is providing \$12.8 million to the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) to finance the major part of a power generating project at Al Rishreh, and developed a well which now produces 15 million cubic metres of gas on a daily basis, according to an NRA spokesman.

Al Dustour Arabic daily said the project, which is estimated at \$18.3 million, was designed to exploit natural gas found in abundance at Al Rishreh area near the Iraqi border to generate power and reduce the Kingdom's dependence on imported oil for next year.

## Way cleared for sale of \$5m of Jordanian products in Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Commercial Centres Corporation (JCCC) announced Saturday that the 1988 Egyptian-Jordanian trade protocol had been approved by the two governments and put into force.

Under the protocol, Jordan will sell Egypt, through the Jordanian commercial centre in Cairo, products worth \$5 million including kerosene heaters, sweets, detergents, paint, wires and cables, chemical products, ready-made fibre-glass, lenses and automobile filters.

The JCCC sent a memorandum to the Amman Chamber of Industry requesting it to instruct local manufacturers to contact Egyptian officials to conclude sales contracts and to define the cost of products.

Coinciding with the JCCC statement, a statistical bulletin issued by the Department of Statistics Saturday indicated that Jordan's national exports in the first two months of 1988 rose by JD 20 million over the figures of the same months last year.

The total exports in January and February, it said, amounted to JD 48 million against JD 28 million in the same period of last year.

The JCCC expects to conclude sales contracts and to define the cost of products.

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## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday rates	
Local self/buy rates in fils	
Belgian franc (for 10)	93.90 94.80
Dutch guilder	174.30 176.00
French franc	58.00 58.60
German lire (for 100)	26.60 26.90
Japanese yen (for 100)	279.30 282.10
Swedish krona	57.40 58.00
Swiss franc	226.10 228.00
U.S. dollar	373.00 377.00
Deutschmark	196.60 198.60
Saudi riyal	101.00 102.00
Syrian lire (for JD 1)	860.00 900.00
Lebanese lire (for JD 1)	500.00 530.00
Kuwaiti dinar	125.00 128.00
Qatari riyal	104.00 105.00
UAE dirham	103.50 104.50
Omani riyal	990.00 1000.00
Bahraini dinar	1000.00 1010.00

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Supply	602121	Free Zones Corporation	643001
Ministry of Finance	636321	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Planning	644466	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Ministry of Communications	647391	Amman Chamber of Agriculture	642258
Ministry of Agriculture	632097	Amman Customs Department	771181
Central Bank of Jordan	630301	Social Security Corporation	643000
Jordanian Association of Insurance Companies	721194	General Statistics Department	846171
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194	Jordanian Businesses Association	680563

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for August 20, 1988.	
Number	Volume Contracts
Regular market:	227212 JD 234283 352
Top three companies:	
Jordan Phosphate Mines	13000 JD 33150 5
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	24250 JD 28510 54
Arab Aluminum Manufacturing	15169 JD 23299 37
Parallel market:	16556 JD 6830 —

## ECONOMIC NEWS IN BRIEF

### Shell Nigeria reports new oil find

LAGOS (R) — Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria, the country's biggest oil company, said Friday it had struck crude oil and gas in three wells in the Niger delta. It said the wells, drilled in the mid-western Bendel state, contained reserves of 80 million barrels of oil and 250 billion cubic feet of gas. It was the second significant find reported this year by the company, a joint venture in which the state oil firm Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation has an 80 per cent stake. The rest belongs to the Royal/Dutch Shell group. In January it reported two finds with estimated recoverable reserves of over 80 million barrels.

In London, the dollar fell against the British pound. It cost 1.7025 to buy one pound, more expensive than \$1.5989 late Thursday. Later, in New York, a pound was worth \$1.6985, a bit cheaper than \$1.6990 late Thursday.

Other late dollar rates in New York, compared with late Thursday's rates, included: 1.5955 Swiss francs, up from 1.5945; 6,4190 French francs, down from 6,4470; 1,40500 Italian lire, down from 1,40600; and 1,2300 Canadian dollars, up from 1,2295.

Traders said the West German Bundesbank and the U.S. Federal Reserve sold dollars in the open market. Both banks had intervened Wednesday and were joined Thursday by seven other European nations.

The selling pushed the dollar down early in the day, sending it as low as 1.58 West German marks, down about two pence from Thursday's close.

But high U.S. interest rates continued to underpin the dollar and it recovered later in the day to close at 1.5975 marks from 1.5995 Thursday.

The dollar was higher against the Japanese yen at 133.65 from 133.35. It was unchanged against the Swiss franc at 1.5955.

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## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Williams leaves Orioles to widow

ROCKVILLE, Maryland (AP) — Baltimore Orioles owner Edward Bennett Williams left the team and the bulk of his estate, worth an estimated \$70 million, to his widow, Agnes, said the attorney who drafted Williams' will. Decisions regarding the ownership of the Orioles will be left to Mrs. Williams, said attorney Sheldon S. Cohen of Washington. Cohen said he believes Mrs. Williams probably will sell the franchise. "First, we have to see what people will offer us for it. She can choose to sell if she wants, or she can choose not to... all things being equal, I think she will (sell)," Cohen said. However, the Washington Post Friday reported sources close to the team as saying they believe Agnes Williams is considering retaining majority interest in the Orioles. Cohen said it may be several weeks before Mrs. Williams decides what she will do. It could take more than a year before the estate is finally settled. Williams died last Saturday after an 11-year bout with cancer. He was 68.

### Mayor to bring Olympic torch to Seoul

SEOUL (R) — Mayor Kim Yong-Rae will head the 75-strong Seoul delegation which travels to Greece Saturday night to collect the symbolic torch for next month's Olympic Games. The torch will be lit at the temple of Hera in Olympia by head priestess Katherine Didaskalou Aug. 23 before being handed over to the South Korean party at the Acropolis Plaza in Athens. The flame is expected to arrive at South Korea's southernmost island of Cheju on Aug. 27, according to the organisers. Nearly 1,500 runners will then relay the torch across the country on a 4,200-km route to the Olympic stadium in Seoul for the opening ceremony on Sept. 17. A record 161 nations have announced they will compete in Seoul.

### Elkjaer returns home to play for Vejle

COPENHAGEN (R) — Danish World Cup striker Preben Elkjaer, who has played for Italian club Verona since 1984, has signed a two-and-a-half-year contract with Danish first division side Vejle. Vejle gave no details of the fee when they announced the signing Friday night. Elkjaer, capped 70 times, plays his first match for his new club against Odense Sunday.

### Spanish clubs to be allowed 3 foreigners

MADRID (R) — The Spanish Football Federation (RFEF) said it voted Friday to allow clubs to field three foreign players this season after a previous limit of two. The proposal, which favours

Spain's wealthier clubs, was backed among others by Atletico Madrid's big-spending president Jesus Gil, but he told reporters he did not know yet if he would fill the extra place. A third of the federation's members voted against the move, including Pedro Aurenche, president of Basque side Athletic Bilbao, whose team consists only of Basques. The old rule forced high-spending Barcelona, who last year had four foreigners but could play only two, to loan Scottish striker Steve Archibald to Blackburn Rovers after sidelining him the previous year and to cede England's Mark Hughes to Bayern Munich. No clubs have more than two foreigners on their books at the moment. The RFEF also voted to introduce anti-doping measures as from January, and meanwhile to create a committee to decide what drugs to ban and what measures to take.

### Guarani advances to second round

CAMPINAS, Brazil (AP) — Guarani defeated Alianza of Peru 1-0 Friday night and qualified for the second round of the Liberators of America Cup soccer tournament in Group 5. Striker Careca scored the winning goal at 24 minutes. The victory gave Guarani the lead in Group 3 with 7 points. Universitario of Peru is second with 6 points and comes to Brazil next week for the final games in the first round. Sport of Recife has 4 points and Alianza, already eliminated, has 3. Guarani easily dominated the match, and only an excellent performance by Chilean goalie Letelier of Alianza kept the score close. A sparse crowd of 2,936 attended the game at the Princess' Gold earning stadium in Campinas, 100 kilometres (65 miles) northwest of Sao Paulo.

### Vietnam to compete in 4 Olympic events

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Vietnamese athletes will compete in at least four events in the Olympic Games that open next month in Seoul, according to state-run radio Hanoi. The broadcast Friday, monitored in Bangkok and made available Saturday by a Western embassy, named five Vietnamese athletes who would compete in the summer games opening Sept. 17. "At this Olympics, the Vietnamese delegation will participate in various events such as free-style wrestling, marksmanship, swimming and track and field," it said. "These are the same games that our delegation already contested at the 22nd Olympics in Moscow in 1980." Vietnamese athletes attending this Seoul Olympics will be Phu Huu Tinh and Nguyen Kim Huong (free-style wrestling), Nguyen Van Quyet and Nguyen Dinh Minh (track and field), and Nguyen Kieu Oanh (swimming). "it said. The brief broadcast did not say who would represent Vietnam in the marksmanship competition.

## Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league standings after Friday's games:

### American League

#### East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	71	50	.587	—
Boston	68	53	.582	3
New York	68	53	.585	4
Milwaukee	62	60	.500	10½
Toronto	60	62	.492	11½
Cleveland	59	63	.484	12½
Baltimore	41	70	.339	30

#### West Division

Oakland	77	45	.626	—
Minnesota	69	53	.582	8
Kansas City	62	59	.512	14
California	61	61	.500	15½
Texas	54	66	.450	21½
Chicago	54	68	.443	22½
Seattle	48	75	.380	29

### National League

#### East Division

New York	71	51	.582	—
Pittsburgh	67	55	.549	4
Montreal	63	58	.521	7½
Chicago	59	60	.496	10½
St Louis	54	67	.466	14½
Philadelphia	51	70	.421	19½

#### West Division

Los Angeles	70	51	.579	—
Houston	66	56	.541	4½
San Francisco	65	57	.533	5½
Cincinnati	61	59	.508	8½
San Diego	59	63	.484	11½
Atlanta	41	60	.339	29

## Zvereva scores stunning victory over Navratilova in Canadian tennis match

MONTREAL (R) — Teenager Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union scored a 6-1, 6-4 stunning upset over a lethargic Martina Navratilova in the quarter-finals of the Canadian Women's Open tennis tournament Friday.

nervous especially in the second set.

The former world number one was extremely subdued and was not forcing play, instead she stayed back and played defensive tennis and allowed Zvereva to be the aggressor.

"I got passive and had a hard time keeping up the pressure up and putting her on the defensive," said Navratilova.

Zvereva raced to a 5-0 lead in the first set before Navratilova put her only game of the set on the board in a very tentative manner. Her volleys lacked any sting and she was lucky to even look ordinary.

In earlier matches, American Chris Evert, seeded third, earned many free points from Sukova's erratic play.

Navratilova had no such luck. "This is very disappointing," Navratilova said. "It does not help me for the U.S. Open and I won't be able to put it behind me very well. I need match practise."

"I played very well," Zvereva said. "I was not sure I could win before the match and I was not nervous, but I think she was nervous before I even hit the ball."

## Cram sets world best in 1,500m

BRUSSELS (R) — Briton Steve Cram displayed his full championship pedigree with a glorious 1,500 metres triumph at the Brussels Grand Prix athletics meeting Friday.

The 1983 world champion, who failed so dismally at the Rome World Championships last year, outclassed the rest of the field in a grueling last lap to clock three minutes 30.95 seconds.

It was the eighth fastest time ever — Cram himself has twice run faster — and easily the quickest in the world this year.

Cram, the European and Commonwealth champion as well as

the Olympic silver medallist, found himself in front at the bell after the second of two pacemakers dropped out.

Then he staged a marvellous solo performance to edge away from compatriot Peter Elliott and install himself as gold medal favourite in the Seoul Olympics next month.

Olympic champion Carl Lewis and new 400 metres world record holder Butch Reynolds, currently the hottest property in track and field, earlier eased to emphatic victories over 100 and 300 metres respectively.

The pair were hardly tested by

## AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL



Applications are invited for the posts of a) part-time teacher of English, and, b) part-time teacher of German. Applicants must be qualified teachers. Preference will be given to native speakers. Familiarity with IGCSE/O-level GCE and International Baccalaureate/A level GCE would be an advantage.

Application forms are available from the school (telephone 845572) and should be returned by Tuesday, August 23, 1988.

## NEW VILLA FOR RENT

3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living, dining and family rooms, big garden, car garage, in Sweileh, furnished or unfurnished. Many more villas and apartments and roof tops, 1/2/3/4 bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Call 822894 or 642975 Nour Real Estate

Executive secretary wanted on temporary basis. Solid working experience of English-language word processing & computer system management is essential.

Send CV and references to P.O. Box 926794, Amman.

## SECRETARY WANTED

Fernando C. Cenit  
Those who can find please call the Philippines Embassy: Tel. No. 645161. Passport number D 479543.

## LOST PASSPORT

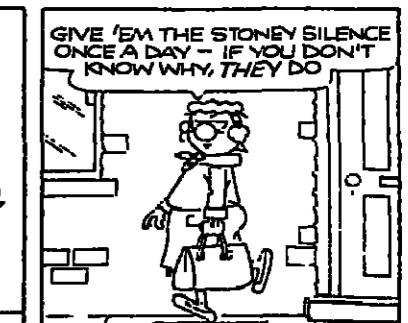
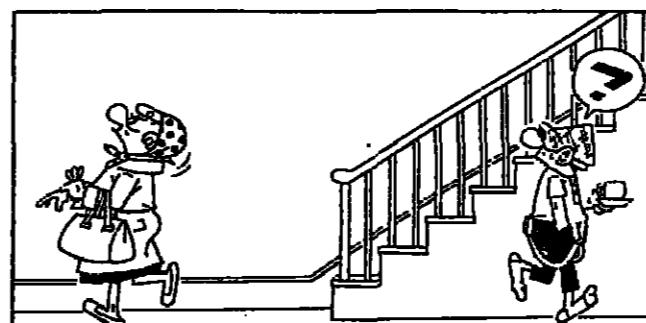
## Peanuts



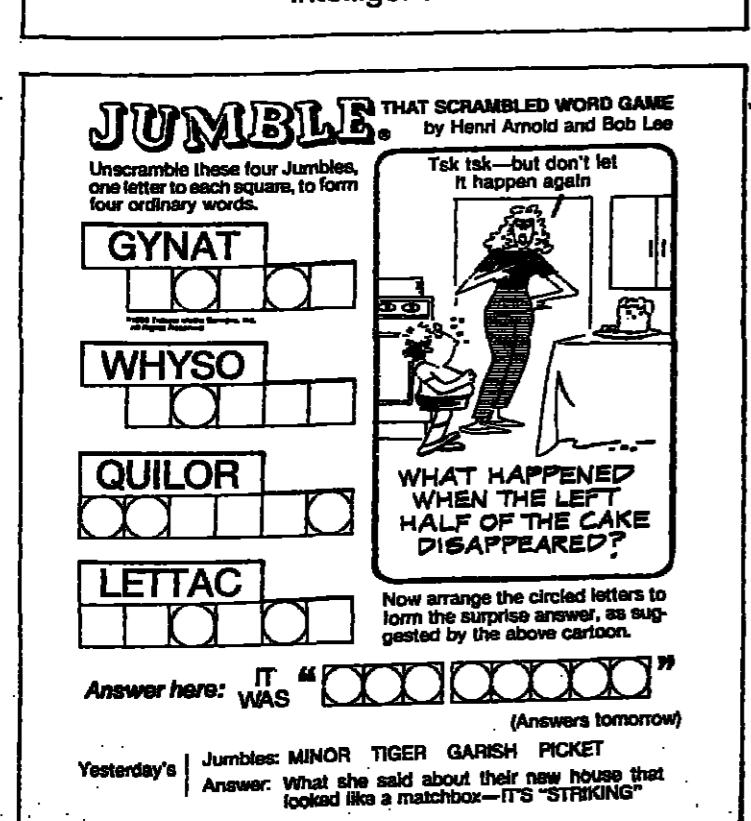
## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



"I've got an important meeting today. Do the rubber Mr. Spock ears make me look more intelligent?"



WHAT HAPPENED WHEN THE LEFT HALF OF THE CAKE DISAPPEARED?

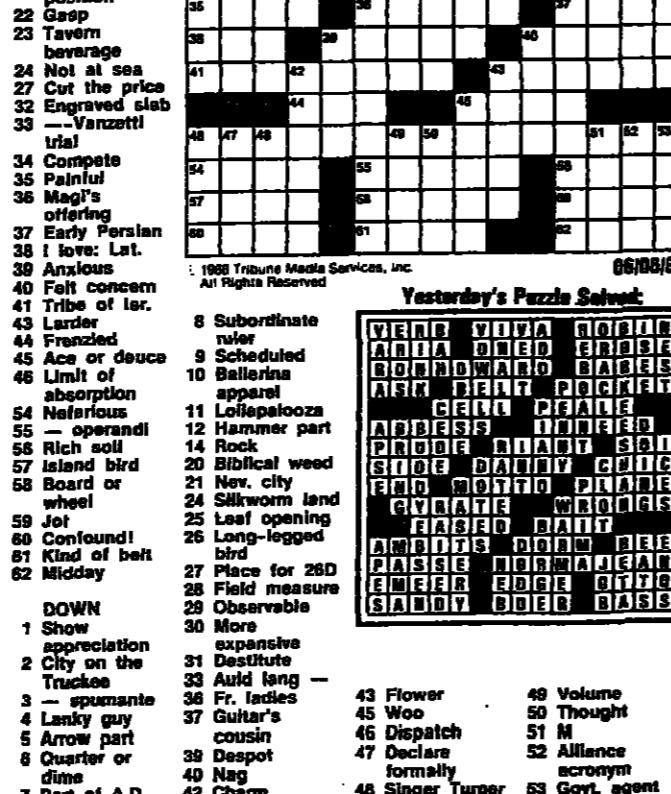
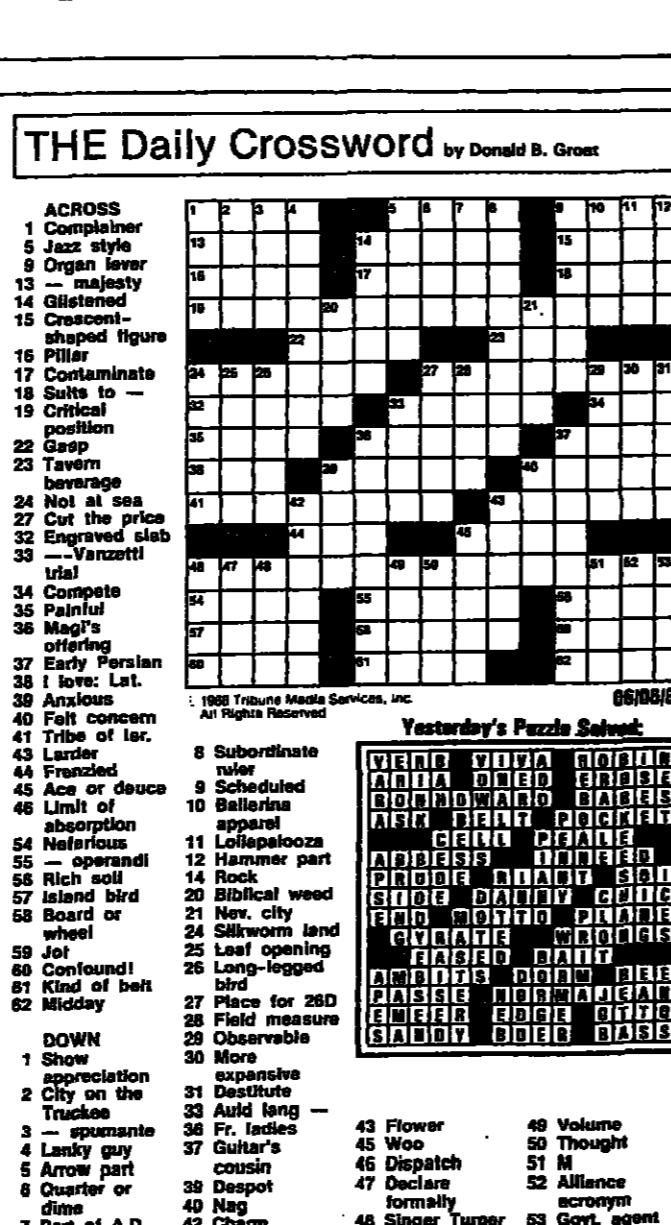
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: IT WAS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MINOR TIGER GARISH PICKET

Answer: what she said about their new house that looked like a matchbox—IT'S STRIKING



## Tripartite pact signed in Paris for Kanak peace

PARIS (R) — The French government and loyalists and separatists from France's south Pacific territory of New Caledonia signed an accord Saturday on legislation to decide the future of the islands for the next 10 years.

"This morning we have succeeded," French overseas territories Minister Louis le Penec said at a news conference at the end of three days of talks.

"It is an event almost unprecedented when one remembers the situation in New Caledonia three months ago," he said.

Sporadic violence between pro-French loyalists settlers and Kanak (Melanesian) separatists has troubled New Caledonia for several years.

Twenty-eight people died in the territory last April and May in fighting between the factions.

The peace plan includes the main terms hammered out last June by Prime Minister Michael Rocard and signed by Kanak separatists and settlers' representatives.

The plan calls for a referendum on independence to be held in 1998 after a transitional 10-year period of limited self-government.

During the transition, the territory will be divided into three provinces, two of them allocated

to the separatists.

Part of the territory aimed at "ending the economic, social and cultural imbalances in New Caledonia and giving the Melanesian community its proper place," a summary of the agreement said.

Separatist leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who headed the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) delegation, hailed the accord as a "grand victory for New Caledonia."

He said the FLNKS had signed the accord hoping that New Caledonia would be independent within 10 years.

Questioned about the referendum on independence, Senator Dick Ukewe, leader of the settlers' delegation, said: "I will let the future speak for itself."

The accord puts Rocard in a strong position for his visit to the islands from Aug. 26 to 28.

A national referendum to launch the peace plan will probably be held near the end of October, French officials said earlier this week.

## Theories abound on Zia's death

ISLAMABAD (R) — Islamabad is buzzing with theories as to who might have murdered Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq if, as widely suspected, the plane crash which killed him was no accident.

"Zia had so many enemies it could have been any one of dozens of groups," a Western analyst commented.

Pakistani officials strongly suspect foreign agents. "It certainly was a foreign hand," a senior official said.

No one is willing to be quoted, but many point the finger at Afghanistan, whose Soviet-backed government has reason to loath Zia because of his steady support for guerrillas dedicated to overthrowing President Najibullah in Kabul.

Western diplomats believe an internal Pakistani plot is more likely. Zia, who seized power in

1977, aroused strong passions among his countrymen, from fervent support to bitter hatred.

Zia's military transport plane crashed Wednesday shortly after takeoff from Bahawalpur in the Punjab plains, where he had been visiting troops. Local people reported seeing the explosion on board.

Eight U.S. experts have been called in to help an air force investigation team but Pakistani officials expect no conclusions about what caused the crash for several days.

The Pakistanis, while not ruling out an accident despite the reliable reputation of the sturdy C-130, suspect the plane was blown up by a bomb or shot down by a missile.

Planting a bomb on board would require breaching the tight security surrounding the military president's plane.

Strikers say more than 13,000

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## Agreements to halt worldwide dumping

By Jacquelynn Craw and Robert Walgate

Recent cases of the dumping of toxic wastes from industrialized countries in Nigeria and the Caribbean are highlighted in the articles in this Panos features package. Here, we focus on the state of international law — and describe several more examples of dumping.

LONDON — The recent dumping of U.S. and European toxic waste in Nigeria has highlighted an appalling gap in legislation: There is no binding international law governing the transfrontier shipment and dumping of toxic wastes in developing countries.

Existing international law only bans the disposal of toxic waste at sea under the 1972 London Dumping Convention. However, provisions in U.S. law and a so far ineffective European Communities' (EC) Directive do provide some regulation based on the principle of "prior informed consent."

The 1986 EC Directive on the Transfrontier Shipment of Toxic Waste — which in the intricacies of EC law must be enacted by individual European governments before it has any effect — requires exporting countries to send a "consignment note" to the receiving country, warning it of any shipment of hazardous waste.

The note must contain details of the source and composition of the waste, route, insurance against third parties, measures required by EC member states, and on the existence of a contractual agreement with the consignee of the waste in the receiving country.

The waste cannot be shipped until the country of destination formally accepts it and the EC member states must know that the receiving country has the technical capacity to handle it.

The effective date for implementation of the Directive was Jan. 1, 1987, yet to date only three EC member states, Belgium, Denmark and Greece, have passed national legislation enacting it.

Italy has not drafted appropriate legislation. Nor has Spain. But other members plan to implement the Directive by

the end of 1988.

The European Commission, which draft legislation for approval by member governments, admits that the existing Directive could be strengthened. The Commission may suggest providing "technical assistance" to developing countries to help them dispose of toxic waste exported from member states, if they request it, but by no means all Commission suggestions become European law.

The Commission also believes that the African governments themselves can play an important role by passing legislation to curb the dumping of toxic waste in their own countries.

In fact the members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have already proposed strict legislative measures. They have agreed to make it a criminal offence in national law to assist in the dumping of toxic waste, and have also proposed the setting up of a monitoring group "Dumpwatch."

In the United States, national law provides for a similar system of prior notification by waste exporters. The waste cannot be moved until the recipient country gives written consent to the disposal of the waste on its territory.

However, gaps exist in the U.S. legislation. Its definition of "hazardous wastes" excludes incinerator ash, which can be extremely toxic.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), based in Nairobi, is actively working on an internationally binding convention to control the transportation and disposal of toxic wastes.

According to UNEP the convention is "tentatively" due to be signed in Basel, Switzerland, in March 1989.

The basic provision of the convention will be to force ex-

porters to notify importers in advance of shipments of toxic wastes. An agreed list of toxic wastes will be drawn up.

Jamaica warned of permanent environmental damage to developing countries that received hazardous waste, since

the capital, Conakry. La-

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